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**Published by the Alma Mater Society
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VOL. XXXVI.

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1908.

No. 2.

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Queen's University Journal

Editor-in-Chief—W. L. Uglow, M.A.

Business Managers—J. A. Shaver, B.A.; R. Bow, B.A.

Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year in advance for subscribers in Canada; \$1.25 per year in advance for United States subscribers. Advertising rates on application. Subscribers may secure the leading City dailies at reduced rates on application at the Sanctum.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page. |
|---|-------|
| Professor Scott | 39 |
| Professor Skelton and Assistant Professor Swanson | 39 |
| The Late Professor N. R. Carmichael | 41 |
| Ode to Autumn | 44 |
| Comments on Current Events | 45 |
| Editorials | 48 |
| Editorial Notes | 51 |
| Letter to the Editor | 52 |
| Arts | 53 |
| Science | 54 |
| Medicine | 55 |
| Divinity | 59 |
| Ladies | 61 |
| Education | 61 |
| Athletics | 64 |
| Literary | 69 |
| Exchanges | 71 |
| Music | 73 |
| Gems of English Prose and Verse | 74 |
| Gymnasium Subscriptions | 74 |

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VOL. XXXVI.

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1908.

No. 2.

Professor Scott.

IT was felt to be a distinct loss to Queen's when, at the close of last session, it was announced that Professor Macnaughton was returning to the Classical Department of McGill. All connected with the University, however, will be glad to learn that there has been secured for the chair of Church History and History of Dogma, in succession to Prof. Macnaughton, one of the most brilliant of the younger generation of scholars in Scotland, the Rev. Ernest F. Scott, M.A., of Prestwick, Ayrshire.

Mr. Scott has had a distinguished course. Graduating in Glasgow University with first-class honors in Classics and in Mental Philosophy in 1888, he took that same year the Ferguson Scholarship in Classics, open to students of all the Scottish universities. Capturing the Snell Exhibition, which is one of the great prizes of Glasgow University, he went up to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1892, with first-class honors in Moderations and second-class in Litteræ Humaniores. After a three years' course in Theology at the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh, he was ordained at Prestwick in 1895, and remained in the pastorate there until his leaving, a few weeks ago, for Kingston, to occupy the chair of Church History in Queen's.

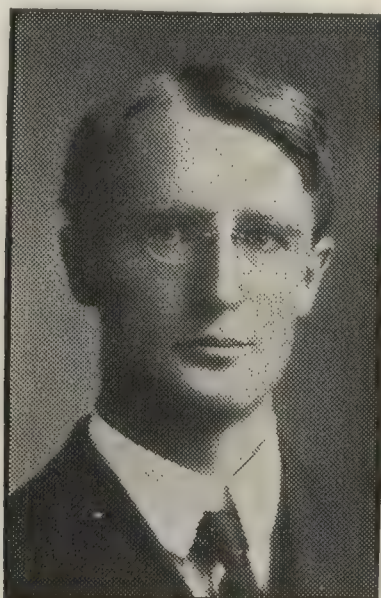
Prof. Scott has already made his mark in authorship, being very favorably known by his work, "The Fourth Gospel, its Purpose and Theology," which was published in 1906, and "The Apologetic of the New Testament," which appeared in 1907. He is the author also of a number of articles in Hastings' "Dictionary of the Gospels" and of contributions to "The Expositor," "The Expository Times," "The Review of Theology and Philosophy," and other leading journals. A number of the prominent theologians of Scotland have borne testimony to the exceptionally high standing of Prof. Scott, and, while regretting the loss to his country through his removal to Canada, they have congratulated Queen's and the Canadian Church on this recent accession to our ranks. Queen's greets Prof. Scott with a fervent Highland welcome.

Professor Skelton and Assistant Professor Swanson.

ONE of the most conclusive evidences of the good work that Queen's has been doing is shown in the case of the two new appointments to the department of Political Science. Prof. Shortt, who has just left us, is recognized as the highest authority on many lines of political and economic science in Canada. The position he occupied in academic work in this country, therefore, was unique, and

to find a fitting successor was generally looked upon as a difficult piece of work. To the two young professors who have been chosen, the JOURNAL extends its heartiest congratulations. They have been selected as the two most able successors to Prof. Shortt that the trustees could secure; and judging by their career since they left the old halls, they ought to be admirably fitted to carry on the work of their department.

Prof. O. D. Skelton comes from Mille Roches, near Cornwall, and graduated from the Cornwall High School in 1895. He entered Queen's on an honor course in Latin, English and Greek. In 1899, he took his Master's degree in Latin and English, and a year later he ranked as a first-class honor man in Greek. Besides winning the gold and silver medals in the Classics, he won the Greek Composition



PROFESSOR O. D. SKELTON, M.A.

prize a year or so earlier. During the last two years that he was a student here, he devoted himself to the honor work in Political Science under Prof. Shortt. Shortly afterwards he left for Oxford, where he took post-graduate work for some time. Returning to America, he spent three or four years in newspaper and magazine work, being for part of this time assistant editor of the Booklovers' Magazine. In 1905 he again traced his steps to the halls of a university—this time it was Chicago; where he undertook post-graduate work in Political Science, and while there he was for a time press agent in President Harper's office. In 1906 he was made Fellow in Political Science at Queen's, and in 1907, Lecturer. In 1908 he is Professor. During his last two or three vacations he pursued his work in Chicago, and was rewarded this summer by obtaining the degree of Ph.D. Prof. Skelton has written a great deal for political science journals, and has had many good university offers. He is one of the youngest professors on the staff

of any Canadian university, but from the excellence of the material which he has been giving in his lectures during the past two years, the political science students are confident that the high standard formerly maintained by the department will not be lowered in the slightest degree.

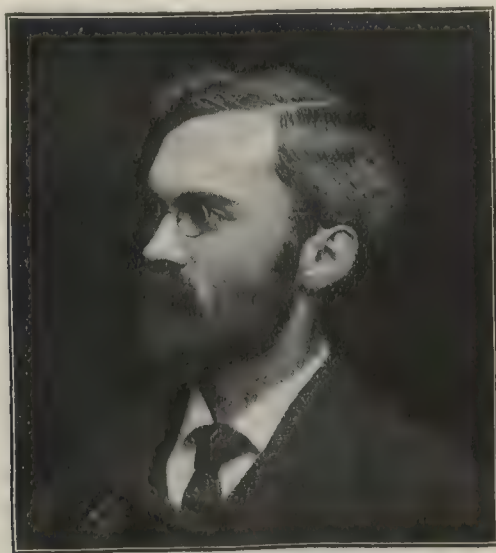
Assistant Professor W. W. Swanson, who is now attached to the staff for his first session, is another brilliant Queen's man. His primary and collegiate education he obtained in Oshawa, from which he came to Queen's with senior matriculation standing in 1902. The excellent results he achieved in the spring examinations soon brought him into the notice of the professors and of his fellow students. During his second year he took a leading part in the inter-year debates, and those students who were here at the time will not forget his oratory on the eve of the Alma Mater elections, which not only won the debate for his side, but also secured for him the honor of heading the polls as committeeman for the Alma Mater Society. In 1904-1905 he was one of the men who upheld Queen's in the inter-collegiate debates; and in spite of this and other extra work, he graduated in the spring with first-class honors in English Literature, and the medal in Political Science. Since that time he has been taking post-graduate work in the latter subject, and after three years' work he obtained his Ph.D. with high honors. Prof. Swanson has frequently contributed articles of political and economic nature to different high class periodicals; and like Prof. Skelton, he has been made many tempting offers, among them being a splendid position in the United States Immigration Service.

The Late Professor N. R. Carmichael—An Appreciation.

ONE of the saddest duties of the editor at the beginning of each session, has been, for the last two or three years at least, to record in the pages of the JOURNAL the deaths of members of the staff or of the student body. This time, particularly, is the duty of the most pathetic nature, for in the passing away last summer of Prof. N. R. Carmichael, Queen's lost one of her most highly respected and highly gifted men. He left us in the very prime of his existence, and of no one could it be more appropriately said that he gave his life for his college and the interests of higher education. During a lingering illness of some months' duration, his heart was sincerely set on his work, and until three or four days of his last breath, he had been working steadily on a book which he had intended to use as the corner-stone of a course in Physics, which he himself had originated.

Prof. Carmichael entered college in 1887 with the Mowat Senior Matriculation Scholarship in Mathematics. He pursued a double honor course in this subject and Classics, and won half of the Foundation Scholarship No. 5 in 1888. He graduated as a Master of Arts in 1890, having obtained his first-class standing in Mathematics and in a large part of the Physics course. In 1891 he also completed the honor course in Classics, winning the silver medal. No doubt, this broad training in the humanities, which necessarily develops keenness of judgment and the appreciation of all that is delicate in texture and workmanship, combined with experience in the science that deals purely with conceptions of number and

quantity, and which is the basis of all the practical sciences, had a very important bearing on his capacity for understanding and handling the most complicated and abstruse problems in the various lines of his activity. In 1894 he captured the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, which is given to Queen's every second year, and which is awarded to the student showing the best evidence of capacity for original research. Prof. Carmichael was the first Queen's man to obtain this Exhibition, and for the three following years he pursued his studies at Johns Hopkins University. For the first two of these three years, he was fortunate enough to be working under the celebrated Prof. H. A. Rowlands there. After leaving Baltimore he was immediately appointed Lecturer in Mathematics in Queen's, which position he held until he was made Assistant Professor of Physics in 1901. From this time on his whole energy was put into the development of the Physics department. The



LATE PROF. N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A.

designs of the new laboratories in Ontario Hall were drawn under his supervision and direction, and to his mastery of the details of the situation is attributed their high adaptability to the purposes of physical experiments to-day. He originated and developed to its present strength that course in Physics II which is the foundation-stone of all the practical science courses, and his efforts on his death-bed were designed to the production of a work that would satisfy the needs of students pursuing these courses. A few years ago he published a manual of "Physical Experiments" which was intended as a help to students taking an experimental course in a physical laboratory under an instructor. By common consent, the book is unique in scope and character and fills a place in laboratory physics which is not supplied by any other book on the whole American catalogue.

During his college career, no one was more prominent in the affairs that helped to elevate the standard of Canadian college life than Prof. Carmichael. The

interest of his Alma Mater was at the very bottom of his heart; but in his time the Alma Mater Society was by no means on as firm a footing of parliamentary organization as it is to-day. The meetings were more informal, and were conducted under a somewhat inexact set of rules. He set himself to the task of drawing up a constitution, and together with some fellow-students they soon succeeded, and placed the administration of the affairs of the society on the firm foundation of parliamentary procedure. For a couple of years he practically acted the part of a constitutional lawyer for the society, and as a reward for his services he was made a life-long honorary member. This honor is the very highest that the society can confer, and in the enjoyment of its possession he was accompanied by only two other men.

Prof. Carmichael's work on the Song Book Committee demands our highest commendation. This committee had been in existence for some years, but, for some reason or other, nothing in the nature of a song book had then made its appearance. He immediately took the affair in hand and, after untiring energy and service, they produced one of the finest college song-books on the continent. He was the moving spirit of the committee, and was the main influence that kept them at work.

As a student, he was an intellectual giant. The most obtruse and complicated conceptions were to his versatile mind as clear as glass; and his only fault, from the point of view of the student, was that he could see the explanation of problems so clearly himself, that it was hard for him to conceive wherein lay the difficulty for the untrained mind. The practical nature of his genius was seen in his demonstrations and his laboratory work. His apparatus was always ready for the experiment in hand, and he could be relied on to arrive at the required results in the large majority of cases. To the individual student, however, whose mind could not grasp many of the abstruse physical conceptions, he immediately brought the clearness of the broad daylight. It was in this work of a semi-private nature that he excelled. He was the friend of every student, and was pleased at all times to clear up difficulties for any one who would take the trouble to come to him.

Prof. Carmichael was a beautiful example of Christian manhood. His character was free from blot or stain, and in all his work his chief aim was the intellectual elevation of all the students with whom he came into contact. One of his finest traits was his wonderfully even temper and sweet disposition, which made it very comfortable for him to work with his fellowmen. His well-balanced college training afforded him a sound basis on which to judge matters which would puzzle many a man. When asked for an opinion on any subject, he seldom expressed himself off-hand, but for a few minutes, or perhaps hours, mentally weighed all sides of the matter in question, and generally his decision could not be bettered. Modesty was the outstanding characteristic of his nature, and it has been truly said of him, that we had to know the man to appreciate him. The JOURNAL most assuredly voices the sentiments of the students in sending to the bereaved wife and child its sincerest sympathy in the loss of a devoted husband and father, and to the staff of the University an expression of condolence at the loss of such an earnest and highly-respected member.

Ode to Autumn.

Proud Autumn! once again I see thee dressed
 In robes of scarlet, gold and russet brown,
 Again upon the earth thy hand is pressed—
 At once the fields assume their golden crown;
 The orchard trees, with loads of luscious fruit,
 Bend down their branches to the parchéd ground;
 And I, beneath them, hear the happy sound
 Of leaves in gay pursuit,
 Tossed here and there by winds of perfumed breath,
 Who, of thy joyous coming, whispereth.

What would we do without thee, Spirit fair!
 Grim Winter follows with remorseless tread;
 But thou dost go before, a millionaire,
 To give to all that live their needful bread:
 The peasant quickly gathers in his grain,
 The quadrupeds accumulate their store,
 The iron-steeds go snorting to the shore
 Dragging the serpent train,
 That we, who dwell in cities, may with glee
 Dance out the year in gay festivity.

Thou stirrest up the equinoctial gales
 That scatter far and wide the ready seed;
 The thistle-tops now spread their airy sails,
 Impartially are ripened flower and weed.
 Thou, Autumn, hath an all-attending care
 For everything that grows upon the earth:
 To thee all things are of an equal worth—
 Omniscience everywhere
 Hath ordered life for all futurity,
 Thy task to bring it to maturity.

Then welcome, Winter; Autumn hath prepared
 The northern world for its accustomed sleep,
 When Nature's energies will be repaired
 To deck the earth again with verdure deep.
 Thanks, kindly season, for thy gracious work
 For all these rainbow hues that bring delight,
 The harvest moon, each eve with visage bright,
 Looks round her, and doth shirk
 Her passage through the heavens, that she may
 Lengthen the more the reaper's working day.

—C.W.L.

Comments on Current Events.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE ORIENT.

THE recent movement of the Young Turks and the consequent re-establishment of constitutional government in Turkey give evidence of a state of mind throughout the Mohammedan world that is of the highest interest internationally. Islam is awakening from a state of immobility and acquiescence and is astir with the forces of great change. During the last few years the movement has come to a head in Morocco, Turkey and Persia, and England has certainly felt the force of it in India and Egypt. The programme of the Young Turks was drastic in its demands, and if put into force immediately would in all probability have produced a state of the rankest anarchy. A constitution, however, has been wrung from the Sultan, and appears, on the surface, to be of a fairly respectable character. Complete manhood suffrage was demanded, but limited franchise was granted, with a two-pound land tax qualification. This restricts the voting privilege enormously, owing to the character of the Turkish land system. There is no class of landed gentry in Turkey, but there is a very large class of peasant proprietors, who pay less than the two-pound tax. This, therefore, means that the officials, the mollahs, and in certain places the surviving beys, will elect the representatives, and the parliament will be essentially an oligarchy. This will be an important step in the right direction. More than one step at a time in a country like Turkey would be ruinous to everything of the nature of progress. The Turks are probably the most unenlightened race in Europe. Until about twenty-five years ago, Turkey possessed no schools, roads, railways, or newspapers. Gradually, by means of the intrusion into the Empire of inklings of western civilization, small improvements in these lines were introduced. Elementary Turkish schools were established, but were given orders to teach nothing but reading and writing. There was a strict censorship of the press, and the papers were of no use for the purposes of information. The Young Turks, who have studied Western conditions, have endeavored to fire the people to the point of demanding progressive institutions. They have brought on a revolution which has cowed Abdul Hamid and a portion of their demanded reforms has been granted. The Moslem people have had too long and too severe a training in obedience and quiescence to be able to undertake, except in a very moderate form, a system of democratic government. They prefer to be governed rather than to govern, provided they are freed of abuses—especially that of taxation. A government that would protect personal property, guarantee individual liberty, and promote means of communication, would be satisfactory to the large majority of the population of Turkey. The incongruity of the races which live in that country will present one of the gravest factors in the problem. The change from government by absolute monarchy to one by representative institutions is not one of mere outward form of organization, but one which must be in the closest relation to the minds of the people. They will have to be educated in the ways of Western civilization, before they can be fit subjects for a method of government which leaves the conduct of national affairs to the will of the majority. Development of constitutional government must be preceded, step

by step, by the elevation of the intellectual, moral and physical standards of living.

The great interest which the Turkish and Persian movements have for England is in connection with India and Egypt. The revolutionary idea is rearing itself throughout all Islam, and England cannot afford to be liberal here and reactionary there. Arbitrary distinctions between methods of dealing with Persia and Turkey on the one hand, and India and Egypt on the other may cause trouble in the near future.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which met in Montreal a short time ago, brought the subject of technical education in its relation to modern productive enterprise to the notice of the reading public of Canada. The different employers of labor complained of the insufficiency of highly specialized labor on the Canadian market. The government, in its immigration policy, actually discourages the immigration of skilled labor, and in the face of this the manufacturers have looked to the government for aid. The establishment of a system of technical education on a national basis is what they desire. The government, however, have not thought seriously of the matter, since the realm of education is wholly under the control of the different provinces. The C.M.A., therefore, has decided to appoint its own commission to report on the national importance of technical education and the best means of fostering it. Several of the provinces, as well as many of the chief manufacturing cities, have already gone some distance in the matter of encouraging technical education, and from all reports the work of these schools has produced satisfactory results. If Canada in the future is to hold a respectable position among the nations in manufacturing as well as in agriculture, the question of the training of skilled mechanics is bound to assume the importance of a national problem. Why should the Dominion Government give substantial encouragement, as it does, to the agricultural industry in the shape of schools and experimental farms, and not to manufacturing? These two industries should go hand in hand in a country like Canada, and neither one should be encouraged at the expense of the other.

ABITIBI LAKE DISTRICT.

We notice with interest a letter in the Canadian Mining Journal of October, by Prof. M. B. Baker, of the department of Geology here, containing some of his impressions on the value of the Abitibi Lake district as a mining and an agricultural area. Prof. Baker has spent many of his summers since 1900 in Northern Ontario, doing exploration work for the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, and ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the character of that part of the country. In 1900, he says, the district was a wilderness, and it was a matter of a week's journey by canoes and portages over the "Quinze" route, beginning at Temiskaming Station on the C.P.R. To-day McDougal's chute can be reached by rail, and the trip from there can be made by steamboat in one day.

In 1907 a pronounced "rush" for gold took place to the Abitibi district, and a promiscuous staking of claims was going on. Nevertheless, according to Prof.

Baker, nothing of any value commercially has yet been found. Only three properties are of any importance and these have been prospected well and honestly. Free gold can be seen in selected specimens, but the body of it is not large.

The writer of the letter inclines to the idea that the district is not liable to become famous as a mining camp. He holds that its future lies in agriculture, and says, "just north of Cobalt is an area of, roughly, one million acres of splendid sandy clay loam, just sufficiently rolling for good drainage. It is well watered and will be served by the T. & N. O. railway and the G. T. P. railway when completed." Timothy, oats, barley, peas, beans, carrots, potatoes, onions, lettuce, &c., have been successfully grown, and it only remains for the land to be taken up and cleared. Spruce is the prevailing timber, and as pulpwood can be readily disposed of.

The great drawback to agriculture is the liability to early frosts. Throughout this clay belt, and especially in the western part, frosts are of common occurrence as late as the middle of June, and again as early in the fall as the first of September. But there is no doubt, that as soon as large tracts of the land become cleared, and the soil is exposed to continual sunlight, troublesome frosts will not be so frequent. As long as the land is thickly wooded the sunlight is kept from the soil, and it retains its moisture and coolness, thereby affording the most favorable circumstances for the destruction of vegetable growth.



PROFILE OF DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BREWER'S MILLS, ONT.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

THE SEASON OF DIVERSION IN FULL SWING.

THE first two months of each fall term at Queen's are, as a rule, set apart by a large percentage of the students for purposes of recreation and social intercourse. The summer vacation is not, indeed, a vacation for most of us, except in so far as change of employment may be so described. Work, of some nature, is the programme for a great many of the students until they return to college in October. After five months' absence from the study, it will be admitted by all to be somewhat difficult to settle down conscientiously within the narrow precincts once again. This is a natural feeling, and it is no doubt augmented by the fact that there are so many enticing counter-attractions. The autumn is the most beautiful season of the year, the breezes are refreshing, the cool winds are bracing, and nature has donned the richest variety of colors. Inside the college grounds, tennis, rugby and association occupy all the spare time of a large number of students. It is also the season for the organization of the clubs and societies for the ensuing year. This work takes up the attention of another contingent. During the latter part of November the Alma Mater election campaign begins, and this engages the energies of more men almost exclusively, for a few weeks. Meantime, "functions," which appear to be a necessary part of the curriculum in a "co-ed." institution, have been in full swing. Year and faculty receptions and dances fill in a good many Friday evenings, and consequent Saturdays. The annual dinners of the mining and medical men, and the Conversazione of the Alma Mater Society, have also to find dates for themselves. With all these numbers in the programme of diversion, is it any wonder that a student is liable to spend much more than the proper amount of time at them?

The JOURNAL, which has a circulation of about eight hundred within the college, ought to be a suitable medium through which to impress on the students of the first two years the relative importance of studies in college life. The principal motive of a man in coming to a university ought to be to get a good ground-work in some of the departments of study offered there. He ought also to have in mind the benefits derived from fellowship with over a thousand young men.

This latter purpose should not, however, outrival the former one, because experience in actual life would be more valuable to him, if he did not come here with the prime intention of taking advantage of what is offered from the staff. Both aspects of the benefits to be derived from a college course should appeal to him. From the professors he will get the results of experience in thought and action gained by mankind from time immemorial. From participation in other aspects of the life of the student body, he will be able to a certain extent to test these results in his own experience. For a man to sacrifice all his time to either of these two phases, is to do himself and the rest of his fellows a great injustice. The different college societies and functions are carried on by the students and for the students, and every member of every year owes it to his Alma Mater to do his part in making at least some few of them what they ought to be.

A university's highest aim is to produce men and not fractions of men. But whether it can accomplish its purpose or not depends to a very great extent on the characters and dispositions of the individual students. Exclusive attention to any one aspect of life produces narrowness, and in these modern days of keen rivalry and high specialization, almost exclusive attention is demanded of the student to the line of study which he purposes to follow. At Queen's, opportunities for counteracting this consequent narrowmindedness are in abundance. Let the student mingle conscientiously in the affairs that concern the student body in general; and let him continually come into contact with men engaged in totally different lines of study and activity, and the chances are greatly in his favor that he will graduate a much better specimen of a man than he would have had he devoted himself entirely to his studies, and taken higher standings in his examinations.

Every man, in a democratic country like ours, is a unit in society, and should be able to intelligently do his part in helping to carry on the affairs of the body politic. Abundant opportunities of preparation for such participation are offered during a college course. The student body here at Queen's is self-governing, and as such is called the Alma Mater Society. Each faculty has also its distinctive society, and each of the years has an organization of its own. Much of value can be learned from participation in the affairs of these societies, and confidence in oneself, as well as ability in public speaking, are two of the chief benefits. Argument and discussion develop clearness and rapidity of thought, besides an open-mindedness and toleration which need to be at the very basis of every well-conducted social organization.

The JOURNAL's advice to all new students, therefore, is to begin at once to share these advantages, but to give them not more than their due amount of attention. There is a golden mean to be striven for. Do not give undue time or consideration to any one aspect of college life—give to athletics, social intercourse, society work and studies only that share of your time and energy that is necessary to form a well-balanced college course.

INITIATIONS.

After the initiations of the last couple of weeks, the Freshmen in Science and Medicine may look upon themselves as full-fledged members of the Engineering and Aesculapian Societies. As spectacular events they were both highly successful. A careful plan of campaign was worked out in both cases, and was almost carried out to the letter. Different views regarding these initiations are being expressed on all sides, but everyone agrees in this, that if the affairs develop in extent and intensity as rapidly as they have done during the last two or three years, they will present a university problem that will demand careful study and a satisfactory solution.

No one will question the right of the sophomore years to initiate the freshmen into their respective societies. Initiations have always been the first item on the programme of new members in club life. But in all cases the method adopted is chosen to suit the occasion. This instantly raises the question, is the mode of procedure at Queen's worthy of students who are members of such an institution? This is an inquiry which must be decided elsewhere than in the columns of the JOURNAL. The students here are a self-governing body, and as such are expected to act a part fitting to this position. If it is the desire of the members of the different faculty societies to support and encourage initiations after the nature of what has been seen here this session, well and good; but it is surely unreasonable for us to take the management of the University into our own hands, and to use and abuse what we like. The rushes so far this year presented few, or no serious aspects, but the danger is in the increasing tendency in the sophomore years to outdo their predecessors in ingenuity and execution.

There is no doubt that a "scrap" produces, after it is over, any amount of friendly feeling and good fellowship. Everyone enjoys a good hearty fight, but it is only just that both sides should be aware of the tussle, and have themselves in readiness. This would, of course, necessitate an organized battle, with forces chosen accordingly. The sophomore years are always a great deal smaller in the number of their members than the freshmen years; and if the first year men were forewarned of the fight, they would simply wipe the initiators out of existence. The problem is an important one, and should be taken up and threshed out by the two senior years. One aspect of the game can at least be dispensed with at once, and that is unnecessary roughness and injury to personal and university property. No student, who has an inch of sport in him, is going to refuse to take his fair dose of the initiation medicine (even to having his face painted, and being thus driven about town in a truck), but it is not sportsmanlike to abuse the college property and rights, nor to destroy personal attire to the extent to which it has been occasionally done here. The recent damage done to the gymnasium was, we are sure, purely accidental, and a result of a miscalculation in the plans of the offensive party.

Editorial Notes.

Queen's students seem to have lost the art of singing college songs which used to be so much in evidence five or six years ago. To-day it is very seldom that a class-room wall re-echoes the merry sound of voices singing the good old tunes. This is a state of affairs to be sadly regretted. A striking evidence of it was seen at the Varsity-Queen's rugby game on Oct. 17. An attempt was made to sing "Queen's College Colors," but, "horrible dictu," hardly anybody could get beyond the first verse. Something should be done at once to revive the wholesome old-time custom. We have here a splendid musical organization, and from this as a starting point a new beginning ought to be made. We have one of the finest song-books published, but only a few of the students know its contents. Very little effort on the part of some of the musical clubs would set the ball rolling. As one solution of the difficulty we might suggest that some of our musicians take their instruments to the bleachers for the next two rugby matches, and that the Alma Mater Society have sheets of some of the popular college songs printed and distributed to the boys on those occasions. Our half-hearted singing and rooting must sound peculiar to the visiting teams. These ought to be indulged in with all our energy in some systematic manner, especially in the presence of strangers. The effect of such evidenced support, on the players of the game themselves is acknowledged by everybody.

Representatives of the Business Committee will canvass every student for his subscription during the next week or two. Let no one refuse point-blank to help along the JOURNAL. It is the College paper—it is published by the students and for the students,—and the annual subscription should be one of the necessary expenditures of everyone at the beginning of the fall session. Let each person remember that it costs money to publish the JOURNAL, and the better support it gets from the students, the better the article that we can turn out. We are glad to hear of the success our representatives are meeting with in Medicine, and hope it will be continued until every student is on the list. Already we have as many subscriptions from the Senior year as were taken out by all the Medical College last year! Let each subscriber do a little missionary work, so that we can keep the standard of our periodical as high as it has always been in the regard of the exchanges.

The JOURNAL is very sorry to hear of the injuries sustained by several of the football players already this year. Mr. D. C. Ramsay has been out of association ball all season as a result of a bad knee, which was twisted in one of the practices. Everybody was grieved when they learned the news of Mr. J. McCann's accident to his ankle, which puts him out of the game for the season. His loss means much to the senior fourteen. Mr. E. Elliott, L. L. Buck, and P. J. Moran have all been suffering from injuries more or less serious.

The editor desires to correct an error made in the first issue relative to the number of freshmen in Science last year and this year. The mistake consisted in saying that there was a slump in the number of men who came to the School of Mining for the first time this year. The statement was written on October 15, and the records show that this year's registration on that date was 102, exceeding that on the same date last year by 1.

The JOURNAL extends its thanks to those students who so kindly helped us to get together material for the departments not already manned. To Messrs. D. S. Ellis and F. W. Dyde we are indebted for the Athletics column, and to two or three medical friends for the news of their department. We hope to have the staff up to its full strength in time for the next issue.

Letter to the Editor.

Bardizag, Ismidt, Turkey, Oct. 2, 1908.

Editor Queen's University Journal, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Editor,—The news of Turkish liberty is already ancient history in a land where new sensations come every day. But for us who live in this land, it is what July 4 is for the United States—nay, more! Of course, clouds will arise. A revolution of this magnitude cannot be expected to pass unchallenged, although until to-day everything has passed off as if everybody knew the right thing to do and did it. In a longer letter, which I have written and sent to friends to be forwarded to you, I have tried to give more in detail an account of the revolution. This is the time for the story-teller—!

Our school here has opened auspiciously. Dr. Chambers is being relieved of part of his work by my brother, who, after getting his Ph.D. in Biology from Munich University, has settled here as vice-principal. We will have the help also of Rev. T. J. S. Ferguson, an old Queen's boy, and Mrs. Ferguson (known better in Queens' as Miss Spencer, '06), and Mr. George McDonald. So that our force of Queen's men in Bardizag is quite imposing. In addition to these we add to our Queen's Alumni Association membership list Mr. Manougian, who expects to return in November to Turkey. Our membership, including those returned to Canada, is fifteen, of whom twelve will probably be in Turkey this winter; while Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Kennedy will be in Queen's studying. The congratulations of all their Turkey friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy.

I am glad to say that the American Y.M.C.A. has undertaken the support of a travelling secretary for Turkey. It is a most opportune time for such a work, and Turkey is a very interesting country in which to travel. The lucky fellow who has been appointed for this work is a Queen's man—hurrah for Queen's! It seems to me more and more that just as the education which Queen's gives specially fits one to take up frontier work in the West, so it fits one to be a missionary here in a way in which few other institutions do. May I here repeat my invita-

tion to all Queen's men and women to come out here, not necessarily as preachers, but also as teachers, professional men and artisans, if you want to come into touch with a venerable civilization and to aid in the making of a nation. I will gladly reply to any who will write to me for information. Please address me "Care W. W. Peet, Esq., American Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey."

Wishing the merited success to Queen's and the JOURNAL and hoping for a continuance of your kindly interest in your far-away fellow alumni,

Yours sincerely,

L. P. CHAMBERS,

Sec. Queen's Univ. Alumni Assn. of Turkey.

Arts.

THE many and varied clubs and societies whose life forms the real life of the Arts faculty, are for the most part already organized for the year, each intent on its own peculiar work. From the nature of these clubs it is to be expected that each will go its own way and give little thought, as a club, to the needs of those outside its own special sphere. Thus the Dramatic Club, the Historical Society, the Philosophical Society, the Political Science and Debating Club, carry out their programmes for the year quite independently of one another, each with a more or less distinct following. In this way, as well as from the nature of the courses in Arts, the men are broken up into groups and there is little chance for the growth of any larger faculty or university feeling.

It has been suggested in connection with the work of these different societies that when outstanding men from other cities are brought here to give addresses, the meetings should be held after the Alma Mater Society, or rather as part of its programme. The point is that many of the speakers would be dealing with subjects more or less of a popular nature, and there seems no good reason why two hundred students of all faculties should not benefit instead of about fifty from the Arts faculty. Such an arrangement would serve the purpose of reviving interest in the Alma Mater meetings which for the past few years have been anything but lively.

The ideas, if such disjointed remarks may be dignified by such a name, are merely thrown out by way of suggestion and in the hope that the incoming Alma Mater Executive may take advantage of the existence of the different societies mentioned to add interest to what should be, but are not, the most interesting and best attended student meetings in college.

The beginning of the session never fails to bring back the perplexing question of the Arts Society and its future, if indeed it is to enjoy such a thing. It seems idle to urge men to attend meetings which, it must be admitted, are, except for a very occasional breeze, absolutely lacking in those features that are calculated to interest and attract. The Arts Society can never fill the place in its faculty

that the Engineering Society, for instance, fills in Science, since that function is to a large extent taken over by the different societies in Arts. The result is that the Arts Society meetings are largely taken up with perfunctory business that an executive committee could handle quite as well. It will be the duty of the new executive to give some thought to a situation that apparently has for several years been growing more and more unsatisfactory.

Science.

THE annual rush is now a matter of history, to be forgotten by all except the freshmen. And it is their privilege during the coming twelve months to console themselves with the thoughts of what they will do to the incoming class next fall.

It was the old, old story, in which the superior organization of the sophs. proved too much for the more numerous freshmen. The latter, however, deserve every credit for the game struggle they put up, and are to be congratulated on the good-natured manner with which they accepted their "reception."

The one great objection to these rushes seems to be the damage done to the buildings. Of course this will be repaired at the students' expense, but at the same time it makes considerable trouble for those in charge of the buildings, to say nothing of the general raking and marking that cannot be thoroughly repaired. So, just as a suggestion to next year's sophomores: have your rush on the upper campus where you can do no damage, and where the rest of the student body is given an opportunity of seeing the fun.

The nominations for officers in the Engineering Society and Vigilance Committee have been made, and probably before this JOURNAL is out the elections will have been held. Considerable interest was shown at the nominations, and it is expected that the elections will be more than usually well contested.

A special bulletin board should be hung in the Engineering building, on which notices of "books for sale," etc., should be placed. As it is at present, the more important notices relative to college work are almost entirely hidden.

The last JOURNAL should have contained a detailed account of a very exciting game of basketball at the Engineering camp at Bedford, between Verona and a team picked from the corps, but, unfortunately owing to lack of space it had to be omitted.

The following officers have been elected by '12 Science:—Hon. president, Prof. W. C. Baker; president, A. Carmichael; vice-president, E. P. Gibson; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Gray; historian, E. T. Goodwin; prophet, J. Robinson; poet, M. A. Kemp; orator, A. F. Sparks; marshal, T. C. Chown.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Donnelly, the final year students in Civil Engineering were given the opportunity, on Saturday, Oct. 17, of donning a regular diving suit and taking a short trip to the bottom of old Lake Ontario. This is a privilege accorded the students of no other Canadian college, and needless to say it is fully appreciated by the men here.

Their report as to the condition of the lake bottom was reassuring in the extreme. Those who had the courage to let go of the ladder and open their eyes for a moment or so, state that no breaks or ruptures in the lake floor are liable to occur this winter. C. L. Hays struggled to the surface with the rusted remains of a tin lantern, which for several seasons had been a menace to navigation in the harbor. Several small boulders were found to be misplaced, but a few seconds strenuous work served to get them back to their proper positions.

After such a thorough inspection, it is hardly likely that this section of the lake bed will give any further trouble for some time to come.

There was a young man named T. B.,
Whose beauty was like that of Hebe,
His fine curling moustache
The boys cut it off,
Giving his beauty the G.B.

Medicine.

THE annual election of officers for the Aesculapian Society and the Concursus was held on Friday, October 16th. The election was very closely contested and resulted as follows:

Aesculapian Society—Hon. pres., Dr. W. T. Connell; president, J. E. Galbraith, '09; vice-president, J. N. Gardiner, '10; secretary, B. L. Wickware, '09; assistant secretary, S. E. Thompson, '11; treasurer, A. B. Wickware, '10; committee, J. E. Brunet ('09), E. Beroard ('10), S. G. Chown ('11), A. H. Harty ('12).

Concursus—Judges, J. J. McPherson ('09), A. Ferguson ('09), T. J. Goodfellow ('09); senior prosecuting attorney, C. J. McPherson ('09); junior prosecuting attorney, J. P. Bailey ('10); medical experts, C. W. Burns ('09), A. J. Keeley ('09); sheriff, Wm. Hale ('10); clerk, G. M. Gibson ('10); crier, J. Nash ('11); chief of police, J. A. Houston ('10); constables, N. E. MacDougall ('11), M. A. McKay ('11), E. M. Oldham ('12), J. Shute ('12); grand jury, W. H. Craig ('09), L. N. Marcellus ('09), R. M. Ferguson ('10), G. L. Cooke ('10), F. C. Bracken ('11), P. J. Kennedy ('11), H. M. Harrison ('12), D. C. Irwin ('12).

The Medical freshmen received their initiation on Tuesday morning, the thirteenth inst. The result of the initiation is so well known that it scarcely needs

mention here. One creditable feature, however, was the good will displayed by both years. The freshmen deserve special mention for the manly way in which they took their defeat.

Fifty-three freshmen have registered up to date.

Drs. Connell and Knight are now settled in the new laboratories building. The greatly increased facilities afforded by the new building are quite a boon to the college.

Drs. Cotnam, N. C. Connolly and G. Patterson, '08 graduates, are house surgeons at the K.G.H.

Dr. Daly, '08, is house surgeon at Hotel Dieu.

Dr. W. D. Kennedy, '08, is house surgeon at Water Street Hospital, Ottawa.

Dr. H. H. Milburn, '08, is house surgeon in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Dr. M. C. Costello, '08, is taking a post-grad. course in London, Eng.

Dr. W. Morrison is house surgeon in Grace Hospital, Toronto.

Drs. H. A. Connolly, '08, and T. R. Ross, '08, are house surgeons in Western Hospital, Montreal.

Dr. H. Dunlop, '08, is in Duluth, Minn.

Dr. J. Byers, '08, who has been in the K.G.H. with typhoid for the past three weeks, is slowly recovering.

The marriage took place on Tuesday, the sixth of October, of R. M. Bradley, '08, to Miss Mitchell, of Kingston. Dr. Bradley intends to practice in New York State. Medicine extends heartiest congrats.

Mr. J. J. McCann, '09, is in the K.G.H. as a result of injury received in football practice. We are glad to know that Jimmie is rapidly improving and hope to see him around the college soon.



INITIATION OF FRESHMEN IN MEDICINE.

Mr. J. C. Shillabeer, '09, who has been in the hospital for the past couple of weeks, is able to be around again.

Dr. C., to youthful Po--rs—Go down and see that case of scarlet fever for me.
Landlady, to youthful Po--rs—Are you not afraid of taking the disease? It is a disease of children, you know.

Mr. H. R. Learmot, '09, will give his celebrated lecture on Tuberculosis at some future meeting of the Aesculapian Society.

THE CHARGE OF THE FRESH BRIGADE.

(With apologies to Tennyson.)

Half a step, half a step,
Half a step onward,
On to the hall of Death
Came the half hundred.

"Forward, the Fresh Brigade!
No time for tears!" they said;
Into the hall of Death
Came the half hundred.

"Forward!" their chieftain cried,
At last they dashed inside,
E'en though the brave hearts knew
Some one had blundered.

Theirs not to make complaint,
Theirs not like girls to faint,
Theirs but to take the paint,
Noble half hundred!

Sophs. to the right of them,
Sophs. to the left of them,
Sophs., too, in front of them,
Crowded and thundered.

No time to raise a cry,
No time to wait and sigh,
They swore for '12 to die,
Gallant half hundred!

Fought they like Dervish bands,
 Fought with their heads and hands,
 Making heroic stands,
 Striving for glory while
 All the years wondered;

But soon they lost all hope,
 With Sophs. they could not cope,
 Somebody's darlings,
 Bound hand and foot with rope,
 Shattered and sundered,
 Fell down like autumn leaves,
 Noble half hundred,

—C. S. Worrell.

'12 MEDICINE '12.

An informal reception has been tendered the members of our class by the class of '11!! Without any thought of rivalry it was so conducted that for crowding and warmth of welcome it is said to have surpassed the other more formal "freshmen's reception," which is usually accorded to incoming classes. We hope that there will be such general satisfaction on Friday next as on Tuesday morning last. We are more "sophisticated" *now*, and it is easy to see *now* why our invitation "to come outside" wasn't accepted. That "they" were afraid is one reason—but there were others, which was rather interesting. Still, a "go" on the campus might have brought us off with colors(!) flying. Our marshall is said to have remarked, "Gen'lmen, we died game." Whereupon, it was pointed out by another member that we were *dycd* game. The *Standard* said that we were done up "brown," and evidently the poor *Whig* deals a bit in "on dit" for that glorious contest on the upper campus must have been fought somewhere between the editor's desk and the little printer's devil's stool.

It is very nice to have such glowing reports of our courage, and to be so highly commended by those much older and wiser than ourselves—and of course we quite deserve it—but still we remember as we did when we were looking for a "left" or a "right" that

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
 The saddest are these: 'Stung again.'"

McGill '11 is said to have given a banquet to year '12. We are sorry for McGill '12—but still a banquet would be very acceptable!

Notwithstanding that there is much truth in the cry, Cerebellum! Cerebrum! Medicine Eleven's on the etc., still they treated us on the straight. We trust that we shall never have reason to be ashamed of them.

Should college *functions* be held on college premises?

Divinity.

As the Theological Department does not open until a month after the other departments, the Divinity editor had no opportunity of making his introduction in the first issue of the JOURNAL. Now, after the freshmen's reception is over introductions are out of order, so we must plunge into the work unintroduced. We can give no promise regarding the quantity nor the quality of our contributions to this column, but it will ever be our aim to give an account of the happenings in connection with Divinity Hall and to discuss such questions as will be of interest to students in this department.

The past couple of weeks has been a time of handshaking and of renewing old acquaintances. We are glad to see one another again and to hear of the various summer experiences on mission fields and elsewhere. But with all our joy and pleasantries these meetings are accompanied by a feeling which is somewhat akin to pain. We miss many of the old familiar faces. Fellows whom we have known for the past five or six years are not returning, and although we are glad to hear that most of them are settled in congenial work, yet those of us who knew them most intimately cannot but feel a sense of loss when we think of what their comradeship and help meant to us in former years. Of those who were with us last session three have charges in Ontario. Mr. W. H. MacInnes is at Port Perry; John Macdonald, our last year's Pope, is now issuing his encyclics from Latchford, while W. M. Hay is looking after the higher interests of the people at Billings' Bridge. Three have responded to the call of the West. Fred. Miller is doing successful work at Strassburg, Sask. "Davie" Marshall cannot be confined to one province, but is spreading the leaven of Presbyterianism around the twin city of Lloydminster. Lacombe, Alta, has the good fortune of having secured A. S. Tod for its pastor. Messrs. A. T. Barnard and R. Brydon have not yet accepted charges.

Mr. Manougian is writing off his finals in B.D. work and intends returning to his home in Turkey in a few weeks.

We welcome back to our halls Mr. W. A. Kennedy, who has spent the last three years teaching in a college in Bardizag, Turkey. He has entered medicine, but intends taking the double course. It seems Bill believes in doubles.

Mr. P. G. McPherson, of the 2nd year Theology, is unable to return to college this session on account of ill-health. At present he is in Gravenhurst, but his many friends will be pleased to learn that he is making favorable progress and will soon be able to be around again as usual.

We are sorry to hear that Professor Macnaughton will not be with us this year. His instruction in the class-room and his addresses before the Sunday morning Bible Class were always helpful and inspiring. In all his teaching, Professor

Macnaughton has shown himself to be a man who is not content to follow along the beaten paths simply because they have the sanction of age; he explores for himself, compares and analyzes, and after having seized what he believes to be the essentials—the truth, he presents it with a vigor and enthusiasm which cannot help making an impression upon his hearers. His aim seemed to be to re-interpret truth so as to make it applicable to the present day world and needs. We will never forget the way in which he opened up new channels of thought for us and stimulated us to independent inquiry. We feel that we have received much from him that will help us to solve the theological problems that arise in our experiences.

We hope that some time in the near future, Professor Macnaughton may let the reading public have the benefit of his theological researches, which at present is necessarily confined to those who have had the privilege of hearing him lecture.

May we offer a few suggestions to students who have entered college for the first time and are looking forward to the Theological course? Nearly every student of the present day recognizes that it is essential to have an Arts degree before entering Theology. The Church recommends it and the educational conditions of our time and country demand it. But all courses leading to a B.A. or M.A. degree are not of equal value as a preparation for a Theological course. It is not our purpose here to enter into a discussion of the relative values of a Science course, a Mathematical course or a Literary course. It would be foolish for us to say that the tools used by a blacksmith are of more importance than those used by a carpenter. Each kind is essential and important for its own purpose. But a blacksmith would be unwise in spending his time and energy in acquiring a set of carpenter's tools if he intended working at blacksmithing alone. Similarly, a student who is preparing for a theological course, is unwise to spend his time and energy on, say, Mathematics when this study forces him to neglect Classics, Literature and Philosophy. Hence, every student should carefully plan his course at the beginning so as to be able to get the most out of it for the purpose he has in view. Greek, Hebrew and German are necessary tools for Theological study in addition to being ends in themselves. Everybody recognizes the value of philosophy, literature, history and sociology in the preparation for the study of Theology, but oftentimes the languages are overlooked, and yet the fact remains that without them little real progress can be made in this most important study. It is the same as a workman undertaking a work empty-handed. Students, then, that are looking forward to Theology should carefully map out their courses at once and profit by the costly experience of some who have gone before them. You may ask how much Greek is necessary. Our reply is: Get as much as you can. The regulations demand Senior Greek. That is the minimum. Take the honors if you can possibly do so. Likewise get off your Senior Hebrew before entering Theology. Unless the student has this knowledge he loses much of the value that he would otherwise obtain from the classes in O. T. study. It is true that in Divinity Hall at present we do not read much in the original German, but many of the best works in Theology and Philosophy are written in this language and if we wish to be well qualified in these subjects we must be in a position to let the master mind speak to us directly in the original tongue rather than through "the pale medium of a translation."

Education.

THE students of the faculty assembled on Wednesday evening, the 21st, for the purpose of organizing as a society. The following were elected as officers for this session: Hon. president, Dr. Stevenson; president, Mr. C. J. Burns, B.A.; vice-president, Miss O'Donnell, B.A.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. W. Bunton; prophetess, Miss Russell; poetess, Miss Laing; historian, Mr. A. D. McDonnell, M.A.

The shadows of the December examinations have already begun to loom up before us. To those of us especially who have taken our high school course "years ago," it is perhaps no small task to brush up in this work in a short while. At the same time, one can readily see that, from the professional point of view, familiarity with the academic side of the work is very essential.

The Education students are now grouped for purposes of systematic observation work in the Collegiate institute and the Victoria Public school. It cannot be out of place to mention the courteous attitude of the several teachers in these schools whose classes must be more or less disturbed on this account.

Some difficulty is experienced by many who are endeavoring to take an Arts class in addition to the professional course in the Faculty of Education. It is the old-time puzzle of 'fitting-in' a time-table. If all such students attended the same class in Arts, the difficulty could perhaps be easily solved. But, as it is, the Arts classes which some one or more are anxious to attend, are so many that in most cases they are sure to conflict with the time-table in Education. The difficulty, in fact, is one which cannot be got over to the entire satisfaction of all. And yet we are in sympathy with the effort on the part of those students to include, if possible, some of the Arts work in their courses. We are of the opinion that by so doing the professional training will mean more for them, and that the connection of the Faculty of Education with the University should thus be of greater benefit to the province at large. We are greatly indebted to the Dean and the other members of the staff for valuable advice in the arrangement of our courses.

Ladies.

AT the regular meeting of the Levana Society on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, after the usual business was done, and Miss Sanderson appointed convener of the Athletic Committee, with Miss N. Philp as committee, Miss Saunders spoke a few words to the girls about the new books placed in the consulting library. The regulations are few and simple and to observe them will ensure the success of the scheme, and we may hope later to increase the number. Let us then take the best of care of them.

The programme consisted of a very interesting address by Prof. Morrison on "The Supernatural in Literature," as a justification of the fairy tales. Among

others, Prof. Morrison referred to "Christabel," "Childe Roland," "King Lear," "Tale of Wandering Willie," etc. He pointed out that in Christabel it is not the humanity nor the romance of the tale which strikes us, it is the strange story of the struggle between good and evil; we are held by the mystery and the strangeness of it all. The same with 'Childe Roland,' this hero who surmounts all difficulties; it is the very mystery of it that makes him, for us, even more a hero than the mere story would suggest. 'Wandering Willie,' again is at first sight absurd, yet so long as we are held by the charm of the mystery of it, even so long do we believe it, though we know it is not true. In King Lear the plot is clear, we can understand it for it is simple, though deep—and it is a systematic story—whereas in 'Christabel,' for instance, we are at a loss to understand how the poet creates in our minds such a feeling of fear.

Deeper than reason, the prehistoric beliefs of our ancestors prevail, and when we fear, we have the emotions handed down from past ages. The early Anglo-Saxons feared the evil spirits and the Druids were supposed to protect them from these spirits. We find the origin of Childe Roland in Edgar's song in King Lear and this again is taken from an old ballad in which we have the old-time atmosphere of fairyland, unreality and fear. And in just such a way do the beliefs and fears and prejudices of our ancestors extend even to the present day.

At the meeting of the Y.W.C.A., held on Oct. 9th, Mr. Murray, the general secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, gave a most interesting address. He put plainly before us the fact that we are living in an age of change. Nations are awakening from their long sleep—notably China and Japan. We are facing the problem of what is to be done for these nations, and plainly nothing can be done unless we know the facts. No one can argue for or against the missions without knowing the facts. Mr. Murray strongly urged the organization of mission study classes, but the executive decided that the Q.U.M.A. really supplied this need, and that with the multiplicity of other meetings it would be too much to ask the girls to give up more time.

At a regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A., on Friday, Oct. 16th, some business was transacted and Miss Lexa Howson elected vice-president by acclamation, as Miss Dorothy Robertson will not be back this year. Then a very fine paper was read by Miss Philp on "Vacation; a time of Retrogression or Advancement." Miss Philp pointed out that vacation was necessary, and gave instances that all things needed rest and were better and improved by it. Then she went on to say that though a college girl's vacation should be a recreation time, yet she must choose wisely and should know that a change is often as good as a rest; and if we spend the holiday aimlessly, accomplishing nothing, doing nothing, for those about us, at the end we may have gained physically but we have lost morally and spiritually.

The regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held in the Levana room on Friday, Oct. 23rd. Some matters of business were despatched first and then the meeting was taken in charge by Misses Stuart and Cameron. Miss Cameron

gave an excellent paper on Ambition, dividing people into three classes: those without ambition, those possessed of inordinate ambition, and those with a true and noble ambition. The matter comes home to us as college girls; we have come to Queen's, and the question is whether our ambition is noble or whether we are ambitious simply for ourselves.

After keeping the freshettes in suspense a few days, it was finally announced that the usual freshettes' reception would be held on Friday evening, October 9th. To the outsider it may have meant no more than any other reception, but to the freshette, who had been warned of the occasion, the words carried a solemn meaning; and it was with fear and trembling that they wended their ways to the new Arts building, under the guidance of the stately seniors. Once there, the kindly greetings exchanged on every side may have dissipated their fears. The innocent freshettes thought to themselves "Surely these friendly girls will never harm us." Little did they know the glee with which the sophomores pass on their own sufferings, not yet forgotten, and the trembling must surely have returned as they were led one by one into a dark room, the pangs of hunger appeased by gentle but firm nurses, and an oath of allegiance administered before the bar of Queen's.

This dread ceremony over, the freshettes were able to join heartily in games suited to their tender years, such as "musical chairs" and "see the robbers coming through." After the refreshments, doubtless an important item to our youthful friends, all joined in singing college songs, then separated after "Auld Lang Syne," to look forward to another year, when they would initiate the unlucky class of '13.

GREETING.

Here we are again, girls! Old Queen's has not failed at the appointed time to call her sons from far and her daughters from the ends of—Canada, at least. For western mountain and prairie, as well as eastern town and country, have given up to her her own that they may gather again within the circle of her aspiring influence. Oh, ye maidens, who have been proclaiming in your own version a "Let there be light," in the far West, and ye also who in the more prosaic East have labored or rested with like heroic purpose—did not her message come to you, borne out on the swift winds over the golden wheat fields, or whispered by the gentler breezes of the homeland, and are ye not here assembled in answer to her call that once again ye may be refreshed for the struggle? To you, then, as well as to those who obey her summons for the first times does the spirit of Queen's possibilities extend greeting.

Is it not good to be within the charmed shadow of these grey walls and to feel stirring in your inmost soul the spirit of light and liberty that dwells therein? Does it not make your whole being thrill with the resolve that of all the 'much' that is given you here, you will endeavor to render again good measure to those who ask of you.

What if there be that raise holy hands in horror at the awful apparition they conjure up of a new woman, with her public tastes and private incapacity. Let us

remind these good people that in the realized vision of a "new heaven and a new earth" there must perforce be a new woman also. May it be ours to help in some measure to realize a new woman of much beauty and usefulness. What if, on the other hand, there be of our sex who so far misinterpret its mission as to suppose it may require their personal effort in the arena of public life. Let us leave their comfortable accommodation to the gallant care of our veteran statesman and trust that by and by they will learn that a ballot is a frail, weak weapon compared with one already in their hands, were they skilled in its use.

True enough, we are flesh and blood, bones and brains, even as are men, and as such may be put to similar uses. But it is in that we are more than these that woman's essential mission lies. It may be necessary and right for her to engage in any or all of the business of the world, yet it is *while* doing so, not *in* doing so that she does her real work. It is hers, or ought to be, to have a clearer vision of things eternal and to see, beyond the whirl of business rush and political strife, that 'Best' that is yet to be. You remember the little boy's description of the creation of woman. He explained that God made man, and when He looked at him, He said, "Well, now, I think if I were to try again I could do better." Then He made woman. To be sure, he was only a little boy, but 'Out of the mouths of babes,' you know. Be that as it may, however, the fact remains that the world expects from woman its clearest revelation of the beauty of holiness. May it be ours to see that the world is not disappointed in the Queen's women. And let us remember that now is our opportunity at the same time to form our ideals and to fit ourselves for their realization. And so, girls, does the spirit of all that is noble and beautiful in womanhood bid you welcome here.

—CONTRIBUTED. J. E., '09.

Athletics.

THE QUEEN'S-TORONTO RUGBY GAME.

THE prayers of the football enthusiast that we might have fine weather for the 'Varsity game were answered in the full, which incidentally proves that football is not the godless game some imagine it to be. For the day was everything that one could wish—just warm enough to be comfortable, the sun shielded by the purple haze, and a very light wind which gave practically no advantage to either team. In fact, everything pointed to a big crowd and a good game. Both expectations were fulfilled. The attendance proved to be almost a record one. Every seat in the grand stand and bleachers was filled, while the boundary fences on the east side were lined with spectators. Of the game, we shall speak at more length.

When the two teams walked on the field it was immediately seen that if our fellows were going to win they would have "to go some," for Varsity had a big team and every man bore the stamp of a player—and it later proved to be not all show.

Varsity seemed to win the toss, for they took the south end of the field to get what advantage they could from the light wind and hazy sun. The game was soon in full swing with both teams playing hard, and little advantage on either

side. Finally Varsity worked the ball down towards Queen's line and Williams was forced to rouge a long punt of Gaul's. A few minutes later Varsity added another point by a similar play, and the score was 2—0. Just about this stage of the game our fellows seemed to realize what was what and soon had Toronto within twenty-five yards of their own line, where, due to a couple of long punts from Williams, the score was brought even—two all. Queen's still held the play at Varsity's end and on Dixon attempting to run out one of Williams' kicks, he was tackled behind the goal by Lawson. He dropped the ball and the Queen's man was on to it instantly, for a touch. Score 7—2. The bleachers went wild, while in the grand stand the "merry widows" could be seen to flop to the tune of "Oil thigh," etc. This ended Queen's scoring for the first half, and about one minute before time was up Dixon scored a point for Toronto on a long kick. This half lasted for about an hour and a quarter, so many were the delays caused by injuries to the players. These were due largely to hard tackling and hard ground combined, but were not serious. Lee, of Toronto, had the misfortune to strain his back and was forced to retire, being replaced by Macdonald.

In the second half the play was hard and close, resulting in no gain for either side for about fifteen minutes, when Williams scored one for us by a long punt, making the score 8—3. From this point on Queen's seemed much the stronger team and were continually breaking up their opponents' line. Then by a series of runs and bucks and short kicks the ball was advanced to within Varsity's twenty-five yard line. At the next down Captain Turner gave the signal for a trick play, by which a headgear was passed out to him from the scrimmage and with the aid of Williams he managed a tandem play through the left wing followed by about half the Varsity team, while the other backs rushed the ball round the right end to within a few feet of the goal line. It was a pretty play and worked to perfection, and the next down brought the touch which was so well merited. The score then was 13—3 in our favor, which made things seem more comfortable. Soon after the kick, Hugh Macdonnell broke away for a twenty-five yard run. He passed to Elliott, who was downed about ten yards further on. Our last down was close to Varsity's line, when Williams' kick was returned by Dixon to Buck, who grabbed the ball and tore over the line for another touch, making the score 18—3. This ended the scoring and in a few minutes with Queen's inside Toronto's twenty-five yard line, the whistle blew for time.

On the whole it was a mighty rough game—fought out with an opponent game to the very last, and won through head-work and good harness training both physical and in the principles of the game itself. For this our heartiest thanks are due to Mr. Sliter, of the K.C.I., and Mr. Norman Crothers, who was also our coach of last year. These two gentlemen have practically made us a "team" out of fourteen good players. There is a difference between the two, and we doubt if the fourteen players would have pulled out the game. It was the team that won. For the physical training of the men, Messrs. McMahon and Campbell have been responsible, and are deserving of the highest praise for the manner and care with which they have looked after the players.

As regards the players themselves, there is no use attempting to discriminate. Every one played his game and did what he should have done, and that was what won for us. The teams were:

Toronto—Full back, Dixon; halves, Gaul, Cassels, Newton; quarter, Corryell; scrimmage, Hume, Bell, Ritchie; wings, Hall, Kingston, Lee (capt.), Dickson, Ramsay, Duncanson.

Queen's—Full back, Williams; halves, Crawford, Turner, Macdonnell; quarter, Moran; scrimmage, Bruce, Brewster, Gibson; wings, Gallagher, Lawson, Buck, Thomson, Elliott, Murphy.

Referee, Lafleur. Umpire, Macdonald. Both of Ottawa.

QUEEN'S II VS. R. M. C. I.

Our second team were unable to maintain their lead against R.M.C., losing the second game of the series by 11—5, and the round by three points.

It was a hard game throughout, and the score within a few seconds of the end was 6—5, when Cadets, by a series of bucks smashed through our line and went over for a touch. There was a dispute concerning the time played, but the referee claimed it was correct and his decision went. This defeat was rather a disappointment for it was the general feeling that the second team was an exceptionally good one. The teams were:

Queen's—Leckie, full back; MacKenzie, Madden, Smith, halves; Meikle, quarter; Marcellus, Gibson, MacLeisch, scrimmage; Hanson, Clarke, inside; MacKay, Young, middle; Cormack, Cook, outside.

R. M. C.—Gwynne, full back; Mackenzie, Green, Smith, halves; Reid, quarter; Ringwood, Holt, Young, scrimmage; Rogers, Hutton, inside; Parr, Arnoldi, middle wings; Goodeve, Reiffenstein, outside.

Referee, Moxley. Umpire, Bearance.

THE QUEEN'S-TORONTO ASSOCIATION GAME.

The soccer boys were not so successful as their rugby confreres. But, nevertheless, considering that they have had no systematic practice, really did well.

They were up against a splendid team and held them close throughout the play, Varsity finally winning by one goal; the score being 2—1 for Toronto. The teams lined up:

Queen's (1)—Sneath, goal; J. E. Carmichael, Trimble, backs; Pilkey, Langmore, Wardell, halves; Shales, centre; Scott, A. D. Carmichael, left wings; Mohan, Fleming, right wings.

Toronto (2)—

Mohan scored on Queen's from a corner kick, Robertson and Langford being responsible for Toronto's points.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET.

The track meet of the Intercollegiate League was held in Montreal, Friday, Oct. 16. The games are reported to have been most successful, and though we

did not bring back the championship our representatives certainly held up their end, gaining the largest score Queen's has yet made in these meets.

The following is a synopsis of the results:

- Broad Jump—Halkhous (Tor.), Dowie (McGill), J. Mackinnon (Q.).
 220 Yards—L. J. Sebert (T.), Hollinshead (McG.), Babcock (McG.), 22 3-5.
 100 Yards—Sebert (T.), Babcock (McG.), Gundy (McG.)—10 3-5.
 Half Mile—Wright (T.), Bain (McG.), Russell (McG.)—2.07 2-5.
 Pole Vault—Elliott (T.), Saint (Q.), Frank (T.), McLeod—0 ft. 10 in.
 One Mile—Bain (McG.), Woodley (T.), Russell (McG.)—4.40 2-5.
 16-lb. Shot—A. D. Kay (T.), H. McKinnon (Q.), Robertson (McG.)—38 ft. 11½ in.
 16-lb. Hammer—H. McKinnon (Q.), Kay (T.), Hughes (McG.), 105 ft. 3½ in.
 Discus—Kay (T.), McKinnon (Q.), Bertram (Q.)—106 ft. 8 in.
 880 Yards—Wright (T.), McBain (McG.), Russel (McG.)—2.07 1-5.
 High Jump—Dowie (McG.), Gibson (Tor.), Cadenhead (Q)—5ft. 5 in.
 120 Hurdles—Dowie (McG.), Good (Tor.), MacLeod (McG.)—17 3-5 sec.

THE QUEEN'S VS. M'GILL RUGBY GAME, OCT. 24.

Just as we are going to press comes news of another signal victory for our team. They have defeated McGill on her own grounds to the score of 19—5. We did not expect our boys to be badly beaten, in fact we thought they would win, but so decisive a score was certainly not looked for, more especially in the face of the defeat administered to Ottawa by McGill the week before.

The game was a fairly good exhibition throughout, but the muggy, smoky day seemed to detract somewhat from the energy of the play, and so the snap and ginger which usually characterizes our team was not in such evidence.

McGill have a heavy team, and certainly on the line out-weighted Queen's. But in spite of this, during the first half the play was almost wholly in McGill territory. During this period Queen's scored eight points. Five of these came from a touch made by Hugh Macdonnell, and the other three were made by rouges on Williams' punts. The play during the second half was more scattered. Queen's made many good gains by following closely on Williams' long, high kicks, though very frequently they were brought back by being too eager to tackle the man making the catch and so not giving him "his yards." Queen's splendid team play enabled them to overcome the advantage which McGill's superior weight gave them, and to still further increase their lead McGill scored five points in this half—three by a drop from the field and two by rouges. Queen's, however, added eleven points to their eight, five coming from a touch made by MacKay on a fumble made by a McGill back in his own goal; three from a drop kick by Williams, and three were from rouges.

The personnel of the team was slightly changed from that which defeated Varsity, MacKay taking Lawson's place, while the latter took Buck's, who had a bad knee.

During the second half, Crawford, our game little centre half, was forced to retire on account of injuries received in bucks, while Gilmour, of McGill, went off for the same reason. Fortunately their hurts are not serious.

Mr. Gordon Southam, of Hamilton, who used to be Toronto's star full back, acted as referee, and was, of course, a very efficient official.

During the progress of the game an incident occurred which is worthy of notice, both as an example of real sportsmanship and as a lesson to ourselves.

Queen's had a scrimmage right in front of the bleachers, and the hooting, etc., was so deafening that Capt. Turner could not give his signals. He complained to the referee, who, of course, could do nothing. But Capt. Gilmour, of McGill, left his place in the line and, walking to the bleachers, asked them to be quiet while signals were being given. His wishes were, of course, instantly observed, and so the men were able to hear the signals and put them in play.

Now surely we can do the same during our games here. Let everyone raise any kind of a noise he can while play is actually going on, but let the visitors as well as our own team have a chance to hear their own signals. It is only sport to do so.

This year witnessed the first determined effort to establish intercollegiate tennis, and the result quite fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine. There were three teams in competition this year—from Varsity, Queen's, and R.M.C. Unfortunately, owing to the lateness of the season, McGill could not enter the tournament, but expressed their sympathy with its aim.

On Oct. 14th, on our own courts, Queen's secured five events out of 9 against R.M.C., and on Friday following Varsity defeated R.M.C. by 6 matches to 0. The next day Queen's made a very creditable showing against Varsity, winning three games out of seven. But on Tuesday, the 20th, R.M.C. turned the tables, and by steady playing won 6 events out of 9 from Queen's.

Some very fast tennis was developed during the tournament, and when the Inter-Collegiate Tennis League becomes an accomplished fact tennis will take its proper place in college athletics. The following were the members of the team: 1, W. F. Dyde; 2, W. Dobson; 3, H. J. Black; 4, A. L. S. Mills; 5, H. McKiel; 6, J. B. Stirling and Keith McLeod.

One of the humors of Queen's visit to Ottawa was the attitude of Manager Cameron of the Kingston boys. When Manager McInnes was in charge of the yellow, red and blue, his Vandyke whiskers fairly bristled with cordiality, and he usually floated around bowing to the right and left, and in the middle, too, with the grace and ease of a promoter of near-silver Cobalt stock. But Manager Cameron is a dour lad. Efforts to get even a hint of Queen's line-up were referred to Mr. Cameron, who evinced all the warmth and good fellowship of a frozen fish. Queen's manager was suspicious; in fact, he conveyed the impression that he was in a big town for the first time, and the bunco men were after his watch. But then, perhaps, he has been in Toronto.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

Literary.

WE are coming now to the season which, for the lover of nature, is undoubtedly the saddest and dreariest of the whole year. Early autumn is full of attraction, with the tempered warmth of its days, the bountiful fulfillment of its ripened grains and bending orchards and, above all, the gorgeous coloring of its turning foliage. But when fruit and leaves are stripped together from the trees, when, under the grey skies we can no longer see even the last straggling flocks of migrating birds, when the sun shines only feebly and for short hours at a time, there is then a gloom about nature which at times communicates itself to the most cheerful spirits. It is time of decay, disappointment and death and is symbolical of such almost always in literature.

It is natural that people of northern climes should feel the sadness of this season of the year more than others, because the brightness of the summer is more precious to them than to people who have not passed through their long and severe winters. Among the legends and myths which form the background of a nation's literature, there is usually one which symbolizes this death of the brightness and beauty of the year personified in some god or hero, and perhaps the loveliest and most pathetic of all these is to be found in the Eddas, the records of the Norse mythology. We might expect that the Scandinavians would set the highest of values on the brief summer which gladdened their bleak mountains and stormy coasts and would feel a corresponding gloom at its departure, a fact which is indeed made plain in their myth of the death of the god Baldur, the Bright and Beautiful. This is the substance of the tale as told in the Norse Edda:

Baldur the Good was the son of Odin and Frigga and was much beloved by all things in heaven and earth for his beauty and goodness. There came a time when he was tormented with awful dreams, indicating that his life was in danger. So he told his fears to his assembled gods and they resolved to do all in their power to save him from the threatened peril. Frigga exacted an oath from fire and water, from iron and all other metals, from stones, trees, diseases, beasts, birds, poisons, and creeping things, that none of them would do any harm to Baldur. Odin even made a descent to Hel, the gloomy regions of the dead, presided over by the goddess Hela, to consult the prophetess Angerbode concerning the fate of his son.

The other gods, thinking Frigga's measures for Baldur's safety quite sufficient, now amused themselves in Asgarde, as their dwelling was called, by making of him a target for their javelins and swords, knowing they could not hurt him. And indeed their weapons recoiled as from adamant, and Baldur enjoyed the pastime as much as they, considering it rather of an honor to be so singled out. Now Loki was the meanest natured of all the gods and the author of all mischief among them. He hated the bright and privileged Baldur and one day, disguised as a woman, he made his way to Frigga's mansion, and, with a purpose of his own, told her what the gods were doing at their meetings. "Ay," said Frigga, "neither sticks, nor stones, nor anything else can hurt Baldur, for I have exacted an oath from all of them." "What," exclaimed the disguised Loki, "have all things sworn

to spare Baldur?" "All things," replied Frigga, "except one little shrub that grows on the eastern side of Valhalla and is called Mistletoe, and which I thought too young and feeble to crave an oath from."

Immediately Loki went to find the mistletoe, and, cutting off a sharp twig, returned to the assembly of the gods. Here he found the blind god, Hodur, standing apart, and, because of his blindness, unable to join in the sport of throwing missiles at Baldur. Going up to him, Loki said, "Why dost thou not also throw something at Baldur?" "Because I am blind," answered Hodur, "and see not where Baldur is, and have, moreover, nothing to throw." "Come, then," said Loki, "do like the rest and show honor to Baldur by throwing this twig at him, and I will direct thy arm towards the place where he stands."

Under Loki's deadly guidance the mistletoe found its mark and pierced through. Baldur sank down in the agonies of death. Then wild lamentations arose among the gods, and only the sacredness of the place saved Loki from instant punishment. When the grief had abated a little, Frigga asked who of the Gods, out of love for her and for the departed, would undertake the journey to Hel and offer Hela a ransom for the return of Baldur to Asgarde. Then Hermod the Nimble, another son of Odin, stepped forward as a volunteer and was given Odin's wonderful steed Steipnir, eight-legged and swifter than the wind, on which to ride. For nine days and nights he rode through deep, dark glens till he came to the river Gyoll, which must be crossed to reach the kingdoms of the dead. A bridge lay across it, guarded by a maiden, who wondered of what race and lineage he might be that shook the bridge more than five companies of the dead, who had recently passed that way. Hermod questioned the maiden about Baldur and she replied: "Baldur hath ridden over Gyoll's bridge, and yonder lieth the way he took to the abodes of death."

So Hermod rode on until he came to the gates of Hel, and, without waiting for their opening, leaped his horse clear over them, and rode on to where Baldur sat in the Hall of the Dead in the most distinguished seat of all. Hermod told Hela of the sorrow and lamentation which the absence of Baldur was causing in the world and begged that he be permitted to return with him. Hela promised on one condition, namely, that all things, both living and lifeless, should weep for Baldur. But if anything refused to weep or spoke aught against him, he must stay in Hel.

When Hermod returned to Asgarde the gods at once sent messengers forth to the ends of the earth, begging every created thing to weep for Baldur. And very willingly they did so for Baldur had been much beloved. But when the messengers were returning they found an old hag named Thankt, sitting in a cavern, and when they asked her also to weep for Baldur, she refused, saying:

Thankt will wail
With dry tears
Baldur's hale-fire.
Let Hela keep her own.

So Baldur remained under the power of death and all things wept for him in vain. It was afterwards discovered that the old hag was again Loki in disguise, and, for his atrocious deeds, the mischief-maker was chained by the other gods, with a serpent hung directly above him, whose venom kept falling drop by drop upon his face.

Exchanges.

OCTOBER.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath!
 When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,
 And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief,
 And the year smiles as it draws near its death.
 Wind of the sunny south! oh, still delay
 In the gay wood and in the golden air,
 Like to a good old age released from care,
 Journeying in long serenity, away.
 In such a bright, late quiet, would that I
 Might wear out life like thee, 'mid towers and brooks,
 And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,
 And music of kind voices ever nigh,
 And when my last sand twinkled in the glass,
 Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

—William Cullen Bryant.

PROF GWILLIM, who spent part of the summer inspecting mining properties in Northern British Columbia, makes the following statement, which appears in a recent number of the *Canadian Mining Journal*, concerning the mineral resources of that country: "Ores of lead, silver and copper have been found over a very large territory, but little has been done in the way of development. The distances are great, and at present the transportation is all by pack animals. A wagon road is being built from Hazelton to Aldermore. A point sixty miles south from this trails of twenty and thirty miles branch off into the mountains on either side. The country is a favorable one to prospect, but development and cheap transportation must come before there will be any production of large tonnage."

It is interesting to note that for some years past engineers have been busy seeking the best railway passes through the mountains of Northern British Columbia. Canada owes a great deal to her engineers. But few people may have known of the toil and hardship that these men have undergone in the solitudes of the "last west" in order that these great material resources might be developed.

At the present time the main line of the G.T.P. is under construction through the district referred to by Prof. Gwillim, and it will not be long before both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. will extend their lines in that direction. Thus it would seem that the days of the pack animal in that region are numbered.

A commendable feature of some of our exchanges is the space that is devoted to discussions of public questions. A college paper should be more than a mere bulletin of student doings. The reader likes to know what the "college man *thinks*, and what he *is*, as well as what he is doing"; and, too, by a fair non-partisan discussion of passing events, the college journal should do something to elevate public morals. The "Notre Dame Scholastic" is a bright little college weekly that is making an effort to put this theory into practice.

The current issue of the "Solonian" contains a rather gruesome detective story entitled "Murder or Suicide," which rather lowers the tone of a very creditable number.

"In the daily life of every student there are little fragments of time, which, if sedulously saved, can add another story to the structure of knowledge. They might be put to good use, with the possibility of abundant reward, in reading or in memorizing some worthy lines. Men have become noted for aptness by economizing their little intervals. They are too often squandered on a smoke or an idle chat."—*Notre Dame Scholastic*.

That the students of the University of Ottawa feel a just pride in the possession of two pieces of intercollegiate silverware, may be gathered from an article in the *Review*. We quote—"There repose at present within the university halls two handsome pieces of silverware, which form a beautiful and harmonious combination, and materially enhance the classic charm of our already resplendent parlor. They are beyond all price, not indeed for their intrinsic value, but because they represent undisputed superiority in what is par excellence the college game, and undisputed superiority in the more spiritual yet none the less strenuous field of oratory and debate."

As the *Review* points out, these championships mean considerable self-denial and hard, patient preparation. No football team can hope to win without practice, and unless its members are temperate, nor can a debating team carry off championships unless they have worked persistently to gather all the available knowledge of the question at issue, and, to present it in a clear, forcible manner.

The limerick still seems to be a favorite form of jest in some of the college magazines. Here are a couple of quotations:

"There was a fellow named Miller,
Who posed as a great lady-killer;
But he soon met his fate,
And is now second mate,
While his better half handles the tiller."

—*The Collegian*,

"A wise man once said to his son:
Whenever you think of a pun,
Go out in the yard
And kick yourself hard,
And let one begin when you're done."

—*The Anchor.*

Music.

MUCH comment has been called forth from the students and others in the last two or three years on the lack of systematic singing and cheering at our local rugby matches. The matter has been discussed to some extent this fall in the Alma Mater Society and as a result of the meeting of that society on October 24 a committee was appointed whose duty it would be to organize a number of students who would be willing to lead in the singing and general "rooting." This seems to be a step in the right direction, and if the work of the committee is at all successful it will go a long way towards supplying a very necessary feature at the football matches. Nothing helps the boys on more in a critical part of the game than to hear their college mates give the yell with enthusiasm, not in the half-hearted straggling manner we too often hear it.

There is no doubt that when the students are called on to help in this matter they will give their hearty support.

In the last number of the JOURNAL, under the Arts column we noticed a suggestion that a piano be placed in the new Arts building. This matter was also brought up in the JOURNAL last year but nothing was done. It seems a great pity that the Arts Society will see the Arts building, where all its meetings are held, the only one to be without a piano. One of the first items of business of the Levana, Engineering, and Aesculapian Societies is to see that a piano is placed in the room where their meetings are held. Almost every day we hear that the singing of college songs in the class-rooms is dying out. Perhaps this is particularly noticed in the Arts classes, but how can it be wondered at when there is no means of encouraging anything of the kind? Quite a number of the men can play a little and would be only too glad to help the rest of the fellows in getting up the college songs. Again, if a piano were placed in the new Arts building the musical clubs would be able to obtain more suitable hours for practice. At present the three clubs are using the piano in Convocation Hall. Each club has two practices a week and as a result there is overcrowding, and practices in the evening are necessary, and if there happens to be a lecture or meeting in the hall that particular evening the practice must be called off. Very often at the various social functions in the new Arts building and Grant Hall two pianos are necessary, and a certain amount of expense is involved in moving the pianos from other buildings.

Surely the men of the Arts Society are entitled to the same privileges as those in the Engineering and Aesculapian Societies, and they should see that the privilege of having the use of a piano in their own building be granted them at one of the first meetings of the Arts Society this fall.

Gems of English Prose and Verse.

PROSPICE.

Fear death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
 The mist in my face,
 When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
 I am nearing the place,
 The power of the night, the press of the storm,
 The post of the foe;
 Where he stands, the Arch Fear, in a visible form,
 Yet the strong man must go:
 For the journey is done and the summit attained,
 And the barriers fall,
 Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
 The reward of it all.
 I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
 The best and the last!
 I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forebore,
 And bade me creep past.
 No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers
 The heroes of old,
 Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
 Of pain, darkness, and cold.
 For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
 The black minute's at end,
 And the elements rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
 Shall dwindle, shall blend,
 Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
 Then a light, then thy breast,
 O, thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
 And with God be the rest!

—*Robert Browning.****Gymnasium Subscriptions.***

The following is a list of all subscriptions received since March 15th, 1908, to the above—\$25: Prof. Callander, Prof. Shortt; \$10: M. McKenzie, E. S. Malloch, A. Findlay, A. H. Gibson, E. L. Pennock, J. B. Dunkley, N. Newlands, D. A. Gillies; \$5: L. L. Bolton, G. S. Malloch, S. A. Wallace, A. Laing, J. C. Pomeroy, A. D. Macdonnell, W. H. Losee, B. Mitchell, J. D. Calvin, L. Malcolm, D. S. Nicol, A. A. MacKay, E. J. Bracken, T. J. Mateer; \$4: H. C. Bertram; \$2, R. W. Neely, Ethel Jordan, E. Henderson; \$1: Gertrude Cameron, Helen Drummond, L. Phillips, J. Elliott. Total, \$214.

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

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FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*). Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*). Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*). Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the Session*).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*). County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

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| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|-------|--|-------|
| Athletic Goods | | Hats | |
| Angrove Bros. Kingstonvi | | Geo. Mills & Co., Kingston.....vi | |
| Art and Architecture | | Jewelers | |
| Kirkpatrick's Art Store, Kingston...ix | | F. Coates, Kingstonvii | |
| Banks and Railways | | Kinnear & d'Esterre, Kingstoniv | |
| Grand Trunk Railway, Kingston...ix | | F. Spangenberg, Kingstonx | |
| Standard Bankiv | | Ladies' Wear, &c. | |
| Bank of British North America...viii | | New York Dress Reform, King- | |
| Canadian Bank of Commercevii | | stoniv | |
| Books—Publishing and Printing | | Laundries | |
| The British Whig, Kingston.....xii | | Hong Lee, Kingstonii | |
| The Jackson Press, Kingstonvi | | Sing Doo, Kingstoniii | |
| Upper Canada Tract Societyx | | Pong Sing, Kingstoniii | |
| Wm. Briggs, Torontoiii | | Lai Sang, Kingstonxii | |
| R. Uglow & Co. Kingston | | Life Insurance | |
| inside front cover | | J. O. Hutton, Kingston..outside back cover | |
| Brown Bros., Torontoxii | | J. S. R. McCann, Kingstonx | |
| Boots and Shoes | | J. B. Cook, Kingstonxii | |
| A. E. Herod, Kingstoni | | Photographer | |
| Abernethy Bros.vii | | Henderson Studio, Kingstonviii | |
| Lockett Shoe Store, Kingston.....viii | | Professional Cards | |
| J. H. Sutherland, Kingstonii | | Dr. Simpson, Dental Surg., Kingston.iv | |
| H. Jenningsoutside back cover | | Dr. Sparks, Dental Surg., Kingston..iv | |
| Barbers | | Dr. Winnett, Dental Surg., Kingston.iv | |
| A. E. Hunt, Kingstonii | | Real Estate | |
| F. Grimshaw, Kingstonvii | | J. S. R. McCann, Kingstonx | |
| George Lewis, Kingstonx | | Tailors, &c. | |
| R. H. Elmeri | | Crawford & Walsh, Kingston | |
| Colleges, Schools, Etc. | | inside front cover | |
| Queen's College and University, | | T. Lambert, Kingstoni | |
| Kingston.inside back cover | | Livingston Bros., Kingstonvi | |
| School of Mining, Kingston " " | | "My Valet," Kingstoni | |
| Queen's Medical Faculty, Kingston " " | | J. Tweddell, Kingstonii | |
| Education Dept.'s Calendar, Toronto. ix | | W. Carroll, Kingstonix | |
| Frontenac Business College, Kingston x | | Alfred Maxam, Kingstoniv | |
| Kingston Business College, Kingston iv | | "My Wardrobe," Kingstonii | |
| Confectionery, &c. | | Tobacconists | |
| Edwards & Jenkin, Kingstoniv | | W. J. Baker, Kingstoniii | |
| H. F. Price, Kingstonvii | | D. Fitzgibbon, Kingstonii | |
| A. J. Rees, Kingstoni | | Geo. McGowan Co., Kingston.....viii | |
| A. Arthurs, Kingstonviii | | E. S. Webster, Kingstonii | |
| Druggists | | W. J. Paul, Kingstoniv | |
| Henry Wade, Kingstonvii | | Miscellaneous | |
| W. Medley, Kingstoni | | O. G. Johnson, Florist, Kingston...ii | |
| Dry Goods | | R. J. Reid, Furniture, Kingston....iv | |
| Crumley Bros., Kingstonii | | Hotel Congress, Kingstonvii | |
| Stacey & Steacy, Kingstonx | | "Wonderland," Kingstoniv | |
| Furs | | Dominion Fish Co., Kingstonvii | |
| Geo. Mills & Co., Kingston.....vi | | Wormwith Piano Co., Kingston....iii | |
| Gents' Furnishings | | W. A. Mitchell, Hardware, Kingston.viii | |
| E. P. Jenkins, Kingston..inside front cover | | J. R. C. Dobbs, Typewriting " iv | |
| H. D. Bibby & Co. " outside back cover | | "King Edward," Kingstonviii | |
| P. J. Hunt, Kingstonxii | | Cereals, Ltd., Kingstonii | |
| | | New England Chinese Restaurant, | |
| | | Kingstonii | |

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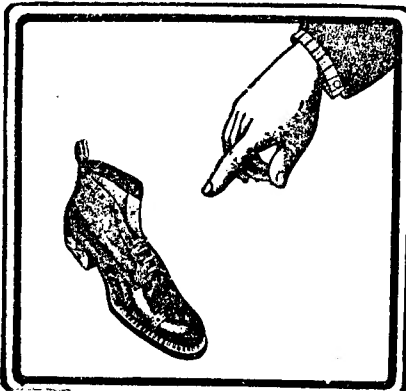
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